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STATE OF ILLINOIS ★ HENRY HORNER, Governor

Description of Map

**ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
AND DISTRIBUTION LINES
IN ILLINOIS ★ 4th Edition**

ISSUED BY STATE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
COMMITTEE ★ SPRINGFIELD • ILLINOIS

DESCRIPTION OF MAP



Size: 30 inches by 50 inches.

Scale: 1 inch equals 8 miles.

The legend has been modeled after conventional symbols now being used by the Federal Government, but has been improved and so expanded as to make all details of the map easily identified.

IT SHOWS—

IN HEAVY RED—transmission lines together with voltage and name of operating company.

IN BLUE—utility distribution lines suitable for rural service, along with voltage and name of operating company.

IN BLACK—lines constructed by farmer-owned cooperatives and financed by REA.

IN DOTTED BLACK—lines under construction by REA cooperatives.

IN DOTTED DARK BLUE—lines under construction by utilities. (Some utilities did not show lines under construction.)

IN BROKEN RED LINES—proposed REA lines for which allotments are requested.

Principal meridians and base lines with township and range numbers—a new feature.

A small skeleton map of Illinois showing territory controlled by second, third and fourth principal meridians of the United States Government Land Survey to aid in correct locations of all power lines serves as a key.

List of public utilities, REA cooperatives, industrial concerns and others supplying electricity for public consumption.

List of municipal electric systems, showing type and capacity of generating facilities, or utility company from which energy is purchased.

Claimed service areas of the electric utility companies in a separate color for each company. Service areas of municipal electric plants are in purple. Service areas of the REA cooperatives are outlined in orange.

Generating stations owned or operated by public utilities, municipalities, governmental agencies and REA, and also industrial generating plants selling part of their output to public utility companies for resale to the public. Legend indicates whether generating station is for base-load or stand-by service; whether power is steam, hydro or internal combustion; and kilowatt capacity.

Points of interchange or wholesale of energy, with names of utilities, municipalities or cooperatives buying and selling.

Interstate crossings of transmission and distribution lines, together with names of companies to or from which power is bought, sold or interchanged.

Principal rivers on which hydro plants are located.

Cities, towns and villages, graded according to population; county seats, boundaries of counties, congressional townships and incorporated municipalities.

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STORY BEHIND THE MAP



Four years of research, study and constant improvement by the State Rural Electrification Committee are represented in this 1940—fourth edition—map of all the electric transmission and distribution lines in Illinois. Already plans are under way for making a number of improvements in next year's edition.

A new feature of this year's map is the showing of the principal meridians and base lines with township and range number. A small skeleton map of Illinois showing territory controlled by the second, third and fourth principal meridians of the United States Government Land Survey serves as a key. This small map will aid greatly in the correct location of all power lines.

The first edition of this map was issued on January 1, 1937, by the State Committee. Maps on file with the Illinois Commerce Commission furnished the basis for the first map ever published of the electric transmission and distribution lines in this State. Each year the map has been revised and improved until it now shows with the greatest possible degree of accuracy all the power lines in Illinois, every generating plant and every other electrical facility within the boundaries of the State used to supply power to the public.

Before the preparation of the 1940 edition was started, another complete check was made of all the information used in previous editions so as to bring the new map up to date in every detail. Utility companies and the REA cooperatives have cooperated wholeheartedly with the State Rural Electrification Committee in getting additional data on new construction and changes in voltage, capacity, and location of plants, lines, points of interchange, and other facilities.

To assure the greatest accuracy, these data have been double checked with records reported to the Illinois Commerce Commission and other government agencies. Proofs showing the various power lines, plants and other information on the map were referred back to the original source of the data for verification before the map went to press.

H. Huebinger, cartographer for the State Committee, has spent the last four years developing the map in every way possible to make it more legible and more accurate. Help provided by the National Youth Administration also greatly aided in compiling and correcting data for the map.

Supervising work on the map was J. Walter Marquardt, executive secretary of the State Committee and an electrical engineer.

The hundreds of requests for this map which have come to the State Rural Electrification Committee office from schools and libraries, farm and home advisers, utility companies and electrical manufacturers bespeak the usefulness and popularity of the map.

STATE COMMITTEE'S RECORD OF SERVICE



In February, 1936, Governor Henry Horner appointed the State Rural Electrification Committee to aid Illinois farmers wanting electric service to obtain the power in ways which would be both quick and economical.

At that time there were slightly more than 20,000 rural homes with electric high-line service. Today there are more than 90,000.

In this huge development, which has been so rapid as to make today's statistics out of date tomorrow, the State Rural Electrification Committee has played a leading role. Definitely, however, it held steadfastly to the policy laid down by Governor Horner of aiding farmers to get electricity from the agency of their own choice. The committee lent help to the farmers regardless of whether they sought power from one of the utility companies or through an REA cooperative.

The State Rural Electrification Committee is proud of its record of service to the rural public, and happy about the thousands of friends it has made throughout the State. No attempt is made by the Committee to push electricity into a community. It merely offers every service possible to those who desire electricity—whether it is an individual or a group.

There are many phases to the work of the State Rural Electrification Committee. As a planning board, it seeks to coordinate the orderly construction of power lines to permit the extension of electric facilities into all communities of the State on the most economical basis. It acts as a central clearing house for information on rural electrification developments in the State. It works and advises with farmers and farm organizations. Utility companies and REA cooperatives avail themselves of the State Committee's services. While not a utilization group, the Committee cooperates with the University of Illinois extension service and REA in the dissemination of information. It works with and between agencies of the State and Federal government interested in rural electrification to keep the development on a sound basis.

The office of the State Rural Electrification Committee is under the State Department of Agriculture for administration purposes. However, it not only works closely with that department but also with the Illinois Commerce Commission, which is charged with the responsibility of the certification for construction of rural lines by the utility companies.

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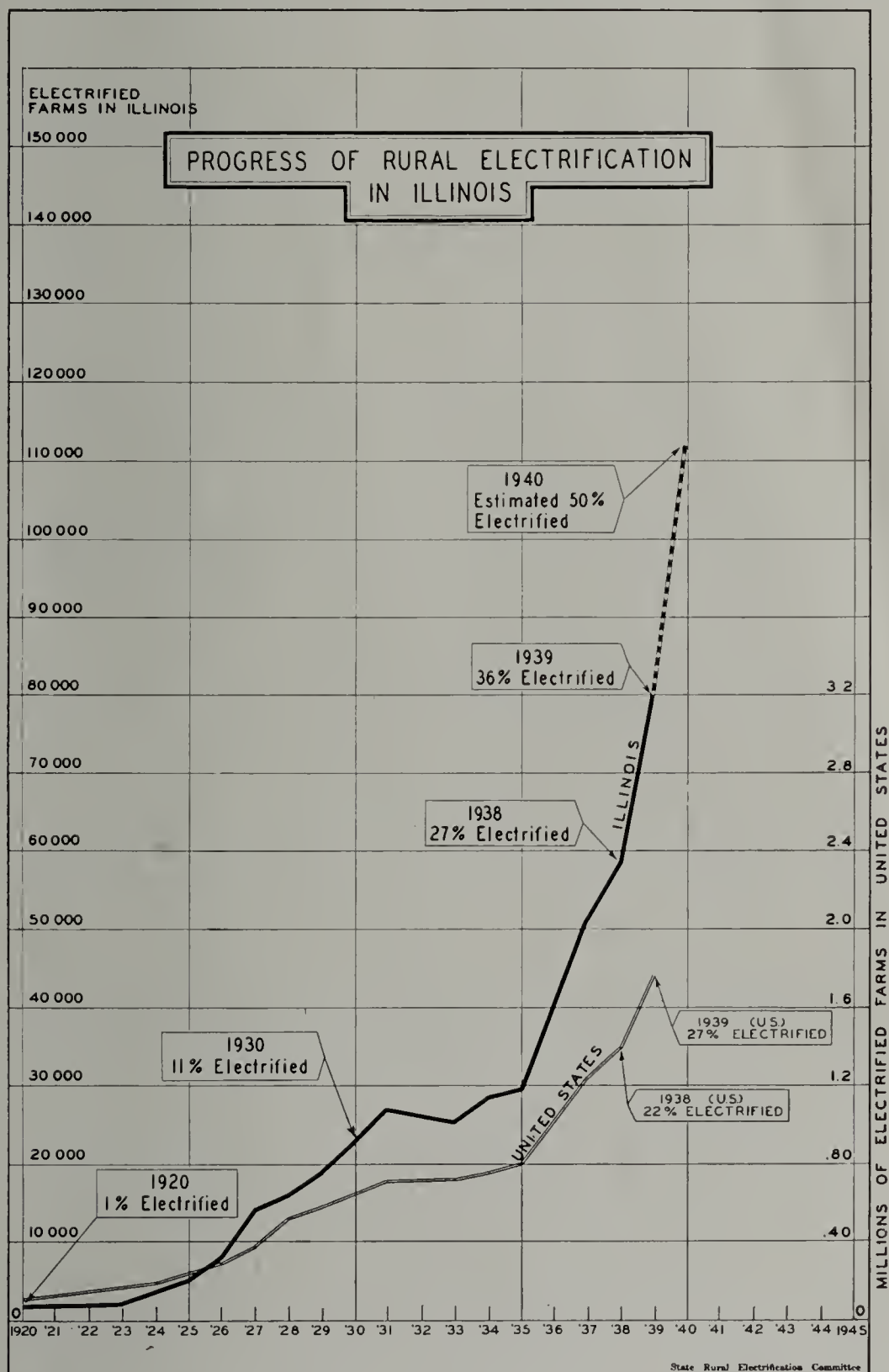
SOME FACTS AND FIGURES



Rural electrification in Illinois is a story of such rapid progress that words to adequately describe its growth are difficult to find. The best illustration of what has been accomplished toward getting electric high line service to all farmers who desire modern conveniences is shown in the graph below.

At the present rate of construction, 50 per cent of Illinois' 225,000 farms should be electrified by the end of 1940. More and more farmers are becoming rural electrification conscious, and are demanding electric service to give their families the opportunities for comfortable living enjoyed by city folk and to eliminate many of the drudgeries which are common on farms without electricity.

Electricity on farms has jumped from 1 per cent in 1923, to 15.1 per cent at the end of 1936. From here the figure skyrocketed to 27 per cent for 1938 and to 36 per cent for 1939.





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STATE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION COMMITTEE



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William W. Hart, Acting Chairman, Illinois Commerce
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Copies of the fourth revised issue of the map of Electric Transmission and Distribution Lines in Illinois described in this folder may be obtained by making a written request to the State Rural Electrification Committee, 220 Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois. A charge of \$1.00 will be made for each copy. Checks and money orders should be made payable at Springfield, Ill., to "State Department of Agriculture."